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MR. SAMPSON LOW, 169 Fleet Street, London, is the appointed Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper for Great Britain and the Continent.

THE JOBSIAD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You and your readers will, no doubt, be glad to see, for the first time in English, a specimen of the famous German drollery, called the *Jobsiad*; or

"THE LIFE, OPINIONS, ACTIONS, AND FATE OF HIERONIMUS JOBS:

THE CANDIDATE.

And how he whilome won great renown,
And died as night-watch in Schildeburg town.

Adorned throughout with woodcuts numerous,
Finely wrought and very humorous,
A faithful history, neat and terse,
Writ in new-fashion doggerel verse."

I am told that some illustrations of this poem are to be seen in the Düsseldorf collection now exhibiting in your city.

The following is a translation of the 14th chapter of the work, being "a letter which the student, Hieronimus, wrote to his parents:"

Dear and Honored Parents,

I lately

Have suffered for want of money greatly;
Have the goodness, therefore, to send without fail

A trifle or two by return of mail.

I want about 20 or 30 ducats;
For I have not at present a cent in my pockets;
Things are so tight with us this way,
Send me the money at once, I pray.

And everything is growing higher,
Lodging and washing and lights and fire,
And incidental expenses every day—
Send me the ducats without delay.

You can hardly conceive the enormous expenses
The college imposes, on all pretences,
For text-books and lectures so much to pay—
I wish the ducats were on their way!

I devote to my studies unremitting attention—
One thing I must not forget to mention:
The 30 ducats—pray send them straight,
For my purse is in a beggarly state.

Boots and shoes, and stockings and breeches,
Tailoring, washing, and extra stitches,
Pen, ink, and paper are all so dear!
I wish the 30 ducats were here!

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The money—(I trust you will speedily send it!)
I promise faithfully to spend it;
Yes, dear parents, you never need fear,
I live very strictly and frugally here.

When other students revel and riot,
I steal away into perfect quiet,
And shut myself up with my books and light
In my study-chamber till late at night.

Beyond the needful supply of my table,
I spare, dear parents, all I am able;
Take tea but rarely, and nothing more,
For spending money afflicts me sore.

Other students, who'd fain be called *mellow*,
Set me down for a niggardly fellow,
And say: there goes the *dig*,* just look!
How like a parson he eyes his book!

With jibes and jokes they daily beset me,
But none of these things do I suffer to fret me;
I smile at all they can do or say—
Don't forget the ducats, I pray!

Ten hours each day I spend at the college,
Drinking at the fount of knowledge,
And when the Lectures come to an end,
The rest in private study I spend.

The Professors express great gratification,
Only they hope I will use moderation,
And not wear out in my studiis
Philosophicis et theologicis.

It would savor, dear parents, of self-laudation,
To enter on an enumeration
Of all my studies—in brief, there is none
More exemplary than your dear son.

My head seems ready to burst asunder,
Sometimes, with its learned load, and I wonder
Where so much knowledge is packed away:
(Apropos! don't forget the ducats, I pray!)

Yes, dearest parents, my devotion to study
Consumes the best strength of mind and body,
And generally even the night is spent
In meditation deep and intent.

In the pulpit soon I shall take my station,
And try my hand at the preacher's vocation,
Likewise I dispute in the college-hall
On learned subjects with one and all.

But don't forget to send me the ducats,
For I long so much to replenish my pockets;
The money, one day, shall be returned
In the shape of a son right wise and learn'd.

Then my *Privatissimum*†—(I've been thinking
on it
For a long time—and in fact begun it)
Will cost me 20 Rix dollars more,
Please send with the ducats I mentioned
before.

I also, dear parents, inform you sadly,
I have torn my coat of late, very badly,
So please enclose with the rest in your note
Twelve dollars to purchase a new coat.

New boots are also necessary,
Likewise my night-gown is ragged, very;
My hat and pantaloons, too, alas!
And the rest of my clothes are going to grass.

Now, as all these things are needed greatly,
Please enclose me 4 Louis d'ors separately,
Which, joined to the rest, perhaps will be
Enough for the present emergency.

* See "College Words and Customs."
† A very private lesson.

My recent sickness you may not have heard of,
In fact, for some time, my life was despaired of,
But I haste to assure you, on my word,
That now my health is nearly restored.

The Medicus, for services rendered,
A bill of 18 guilders has tendered,
And then the Apothecary's will be,
In round numbers, about 23.

Now that Physician and Apothecary
May get their dues, it is necessary
These 41 guilders be added to the rest;
But, as to my health, don't be distressed.

The nurse would also have some compensation,
Who attended me in my critical situation,
I therefore think it would be best
To enclose seven guilders for her with the rest.

For citrons, jellies, and things of that nature,
To sustain and strengthen the feeble creature,
The Confectioner, too, has a small account,
Eight guilders is about the amount.

These various item of which I've made mention,
Demand immediate attention.
For order, to me, is very dear,
And I carefully from debts keep clear.

I also rely on your kind attention,
To forward the ducats of which I made men-
tion,
So soon as it can possibly be—
One more small item occurs to me!—

Two weeks ago I unluckily stumbled,
And down the whole length of the stairway
tumbled,
As in at the college door I went,
Whereby my right arm almost double was bent.

The Chirurgus who attended on the occasion,
For his balsams, plasters, and preparation
Of spiritus, and other things needless to
name,
Charges 12 dollars; please forward the same.

But, that your minds may be acquiescent,
I am, thank God, now convalescent;
Both shoulder and skin are in a very good
way,
And I go to lecture every day.

My stomach is still in a feeble condition,
A circumstance owing, so thinks the physician,
To sitting so much, when I read and write,
And studying so long and so late at night.

He, therefore, earnestly advises
Burgundy wine, with nutmeg and spices,
And every morning, instead of tea,
For the stomach's sake to drink sangaree.

Please send, agreeably to these advices,
Two pistoles for the wine and spices;
And be sure, dear parents, I only take
Such things as these for the stomach's sake.

Finally, a few small debts, amounting
To 30 or 40 guilders (loose counting),
Be pleased, in your letter, without fail,
Dear parents, to enclose this bagatelle.

And could you, for sundries, send me twenty
Or a dozen Louis d'ors (that would be plenty),
'Twould be a kindness seasonably done,
And very acceptable to your son.

This letter, dear parents, comes hoping to find
you
In usual health—I beg to remind you
How much I am for money perplexed,
Please, therefore, to remit in your next.

Herewith I close my letter, repeating
To you and all my friendly greeting,
And subscribe myself, without further fuss,
Your obedient son,

HIERONYMUS.

I add, in a Postscript what I neglected
To say, beloved and highly respected
Parents, I beg most filially,
That you'll forward the money as soon as
may be.

For I had, dear father (I say it weeping),
Fourteen French crowns laid by in safe keeping
(As I thought) for a day of need—but the
whole

An anonymous person yesterday stole.

I know you'll make good, without my asking,
each shilling.

Your innocent son has lost by this villain;
For a man so considerate must be aware
That I such a loss can nowise bear.

Meanwhile I'll take care that, to-day or to-
morrow,

Mister Anonymous shall, to his sorrow
And your satisfaction, receive the reward
Of his graceless trick with the hempen cord.

C. T. B.

LITERATURE.

THE AJAX OF SOPHOKLES.*

It may be unpatriotic, but it certainly is very true, to say that the man in this country who writes a book on a strictly classical subject (unless he be a College Professor, in which case he may induce his pupils to buy it) must make up his mind beforehand to pay his own expenses, and be moreover content with a very limited circle of readers. The English gentleman who compiled this convenient and useful edition of a magnificent play to which most of our students are strangers, has, thanks to his being a foreigner, come out of the affair better than a native would probably have done. Harvard found him a publisher, New York paid his passage home; on the whole he may congratulate himself on having escaped so well.

Such books are not read because there are not men educated to read them—men who can either comprehend readily or take interest heartily in their subject. A young man in one of our great cities, with a family sufficiently wealthy to support him at the best college in the land, is clapped into a counting-house at fifteen and chained there for seven years. His work is office drudgery, his enjoyments and solaces of the earth, earthy. The *Sewer*, the *Jacobin*, and the *Inexpressible* comprise the extent of his literary researches. *Weidenfelt* and *Paquelin* are his oracles, any space which they leave in his ideas being filled up by *Saracco*. Delmonico suppers are his positive, a 2', 45" horse his comparative, a share in a yacht his superlative of earthly bliss. Such a man, even should he become opulent at an early period of life, can never be expected to cultivate an acquaintance with the *Literæ Humaniores*. It is very doubtful if he has the power, and pretty certain that he will not have the inclination to do so. An ambitious country youth is fond of books, goes to college and acquires a reputation there. He is likely to do good in the church, to shine at the bar; perhaps has visions of senatorial dignity. Alas! because facility in composition and public speaking are to be of use to him in his future career, therefore he will do nothing but speak and write from

the start, before he has learned to read or think. What classics he deigns to acquire are at most a college Appointment's worth—possibly not even that—perhaps just enough to furnish him with an occasional hacknied quotation—decidedly not enough to render the classical element a conspicuous one in his thoughts, studies, and tastes. When intelligent foreigners complain of our want of refinement, it is this sort of refinement they mean—the critical and æsthetic sympathies of educated literary men and well-read gentlemen, not the refinement of dresses and dinners, French clothes and French dances, of which we denizens of the Atlantic cities have enough and somewhat too much.

Shockingly aristocratic and monarchical and un-American these remarks of ours! At least there will be plenty of charitable people to say so, for our popular mind has grown "tender and irritable," like that of the decadent democracy described by Plato; even as a spoiled child or a spoiled woman, it will be found fault with in nothing. You can't say a word about Bruin the nigger-dealer, or Grabster of the Bath Hotel, or the *Morning Sewer*, but some one will raise the hue and cry after you as an enemy of "our free institutions." O blatant individual, are Bruin and Grabster and the *Sewer* integral parts of our government and institutions? If so, then have we institutions not altogether perfect, but imperatively demanding somewhat of reform. But we trust that they—two of them at least—are not institutions at all, but monstrous excrescences to be lopped off from the body social and sent to their own place.

Indignant democrat, thou hast a friend or a brother perhaps, a good man and clever, respected and loved by thee above all other men. Wouldst thou, therefore, insist that everything about him shall be deemed perfect by all the world—praise his snub nose, for instance, as an aquiline, and quarrel with all who shall not confess it the purest Roman? If so, thou art very blind or a sad toady. Go, take a lesson from John Bull, whose sauciness thou art wont to wax wroth with, forgetting that he is just as saucy at home. John is a patriot every inch of him, and thinks enough—yea, quite enough—of himself and his country; yet is he not slow to revile and ridicule the abuses thereof. Can we expect him to be more civil to us than he is to his own people? When the *Times* compares Lords Brougham and Campbell to a couple of Scotch terriers, is it surprising that it should speak with small respect of Senator Seward or Editor Greeley? Thackeray wrote a book on English snobs and showed up a great many of the "institutions" of his fatherland in very large type. We think we see him writing a book about the Snobs of America and some of the said snobs reading it.

But all this while we are keeping you away from our play. Draw up the curtain then—or rather let it down, for the classic curtain did not rise from the stage, but sank beneath it. The contest for the arms of Achilles is decided. The judges have given them to the eloquent man in preference to the brave man. Disappointment drives the defeated candidate mad; he rushes out on the sheep and cattle of the army and slaughters them instead of the Grecian chiefs. Ulysses will play the spy on his unfortunate rival, and here the drama opens.

The wily son of Laertes encounters his patron goddess near the tent of Ajax. And

here let us make a note. The uninterrupted stateliness of the classical drama, its exclusion of vulgar persons, low words, undignified ideas, are often complacently dwelt on by those who are not inclined to over admiration of the romantic school. Now, of the pseudo classic drama, as we have it in Racine and Alfieri, this may be true enough, but it certainly is not true of the old Greek drama. There is in it a great deal of the comic or semi-comic directly or indirectly developed by the inferior characters. Æschylus is sufficiently prone to magniloquence, yet with all his *φιμαὶ ἰσοκρηνηα*, he makes the female attendant in the *Choephore* talk about some very ordinary operations of life, and there are clearly comic points in the Guard's prologue to the *Agamemnon*. The whole run of Euripides' *Alcestis*—Hercules kicking up a row in the house, the supremely farcical idea of Admetus slanging his father for not offering to die instead of him, and so forth—might furnish us with a still stronger case, were it not now generally agreed among scholars that the *Alcestis* was not a tragedy at all, but a species of genteel comedy. In this very play Ulysses makes some fun. First of all he is afraid of Ajax: "What are you about, Minerva? For God's sake don't bring him out!" And then when she taunts him for his cowardice, he tries to look big and declares that "he would not have stood out of Ajax's way even when he was in his right mind." Far enough out of it now is the poor son of Telamon, killing and torturing sheep whom he takes for the *Atride* and Ulysses. The goddess and her protégé retire, and the chorus (of sailors from Salamis) advance, bewailing the calamity of their chief, and seeking to investigate further the truth of the reports respecting him. Forth comes to them Tecmessa, the captive but loving mistress of Ajax. From her they learn their lord's condition. The frantic fit has left him; he sits fallen among the fallen carcasses, in a state of despondency still worse than his former phrensy. Even as she speaks the inner doors are opened (*ἄνοιγεται ἡ σκηνή*) and the hero is seen in his tent surrounded by the slaughtered cattle. He advances; almost his first words are a prayer for death: "You are my only friends, therefore kill me." The chorus is bewildered—after the usual manner of Greek choruses—they "neither know how to stop him or how to let him go on." He will not be comforted; his fortune is now in accordance with his name (*Αἴας*), he may now cry *ai* (alas!) many times. Every one hates him. Shall he go home over the *Ægean* sea? No, he cannot bear to behold the face of his father, Telamon. Shall he rush upon the Trojan fortifications and die fighting? No, thus he might please the *Atride*. He will do something desperate. (In this speech we note another community of conceit between the classic and romantic drama—the verbal quibble, the use of the *paronomasia*, or in plain English, the *pun*. So in the *Agamemnon* Helen is called *Ἰλίου πύλη*, a hell of men and cities, as it has been translated.) Tecmessa interposes. Long since deprived of a home and a father, her safety has been bound up in that of her conqueror; she begs him not to expose her and their child unprotected to the insults of enemies. He persists in taking leave of the infant, Eurysaces, whom he commends to the seamen; at length, however, the entreaties of the captive princess seem to move him; in beautifully flowing verse) would that we

* The *Aias* (Ajax) of Sophocles, with Critical and Explanatory Notes. Cambridge: John Bartlett. 1851.

could translate it better!) he expresses his change of purpose:—

The long immeasurable lapse of time
Brings forth all hidden things, conceals all
known.

What may not be expected when we see
The fearful oath, the hardened mind o'ercome.
Yea, I, on direful deed so stern resolved
Am softened down, like iron dipped in oil,
E'en by this woman; pitying her too much
To leave her widowed, with an orphan boy
Among our enemies. Nay, I will go
To bathe me at the meadows by the shore,
That I, from blood-pollutions purified,
May 'scape the goddess's oppressive wrath.
And having found an unfrequented place,
There will I hide my sword, accursed arm,
Buried in earth where none may see it more;
For since I first received within my grasp
This gift of Hector, foeman bitterest,
The Greeks have never showed me any good.
So true the proverb is that men repeat,
"Foes' gifts are no gifts and they profit not."
And we shall know henceforth to yield to Gods,
And we shall learn henceforth to reverence
kings.

They are the rulers, so we must submit.
For things prodigious, yea, and mightiest,
Submit to dignities. The winter snows,
Hard-trodden, yield to fertile summer's heat;
The melancholy night withdraws her steps
Before the blazing coursoers of the day.
The breath of storms terrific leaves the deep,
And all-o'erpowering sleep releases those
Whom he has bound nor alway holds them
first,

And how shall we not learn discretion too?

The chorus, overjoyed at the change, invoke the presence of Pan and Apollo to hallow their raptures.—

I thrill with delight like the shudder of love,
I am borne up with joy to the regions above.
O Pan, Pan, come hither to me!

Wandering over the sea,*
From the snow-smitten cliffs of Cyllene
advance!

O King that rulest the heavenly quires;
And join in the measure thy wisdom inspires,
The Nysian and Cnosian dance.

For now 'tis my pleasure to sport in that
measure,

And come thou too with willing mind
Ever to me propitiously inclined,
O royal Apollo, thy favor make known,
Who holdest the Delian isle for thine own;
O'er the Icarian sea
Hasten to me!

But their joy is destined to have a speedy and bitter termination: Ajax was deceiving them; and while they are thus singing for delight, and a messenger is telling them how all the army have abused Teucer on his brother's account, and how Calchas the soothsayer has expressly commanded that Ajax should be kept in his tent *during this day*, on which he was especially exposed to the wrath of Pallas, the unhappy man, bent on self-destruction, has found a retired spot for the deed. Here note that there is an indubitable change of scene. The *Unity of Place* is utterly set at naught. We see Ajax in a wood, preparing to fall on his sword. It cannot fail to do its work—the sword of his most hated enemy, Hector, fixed in the hostile earth of Troy. He prays for an easy death, and that Teucer may find his corpse. He invokes the avenging furies upon the whole Grecian army. He bids the sun announce his fate to his aged parents. Of the light of day, of his own country of

Salamis, and the country of Troy he takes farewell. These are his latest words. The rest he will tell to those in Hades.

And here by rights, according to our own modern notions, the play should terminate. When Ajax has fallen on his sword the main action is over. But the play does not terminate for several hundred lines—it being a peculiarity of the *Classic Drama* that the action is apt to be redundant, and to be continued beyond the main catastrophe. This redundancy did not begin with the Greek *Drama*; it is equally conspicuous in the Greek Epic. Both the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* go on beyond the winding up of their main interest. The one seems naturally to end with the death of Hector, the other with the revelation of Ulysses and the slaughter of the suitors. The old German epic of the *Nibelungen Lied* appears to preserve the unity of action better. There is extensive work in prospect for the undertaker, but the poet does not busy himself with anticipating that; when his leading personages are all killed off he leaves them, and pretends to say no more.

I really cannot tell you what after that befel;
The princes all were weeping, the women, too,
as well;

Likewise the noble burghers for friends beloved
indeed.

Here hath my tale an end; this is the *Nibelungen's* need.

Hence much doubt and confusion; squabbling of commentators, and violent apocope committed on the father of poetry by the sons of criticism, much whereof might have been prevented by observing this peculiarity of the Greek mind. And we will not say that none of the commentators have done so—for truly their name is legion; there is nothing which more truly illustrates the *ars longa vita brevis* than this Homeric controversy in its various forms—but we have never met with any who had recourse to this explanation. When we come to the tragedies it might be suggested that their arrangement into *trilogies* caused the redundancy, for purposes of connexion; but this supposition would not fully account for the fact. If the *Agamemnon*, *Choephora*, and *Eumenides* were rewritten now-a-days, the terminations of the first two, if not of all, would doubtless be materially curtailed. Take the greatest dramatic poem written in the English language since Shakspeare—Henry Taylor's *Philip Van Artevelde*—the first part ends with the hero's triumph, the second with his death; there is no appendix to either. In the *Comedies* we may sometimes discover another reason—the *peripetia* or dramatic irony showing the unsatisfactoriness of the object gained in the plot; thus in the *Wasps*, when Philocleon is induced to relinquish his pettifoggery and electioneering habits, the action of the original plot is complete, but the satirist proceeds to show him behaving worse, and giving more trouble in his character of a fashionable gentleman, than in his old one of a politician. But in the tragedies this superfluity can only be explained by supposing the Greek formula of dramatic action a very different one from that of the moderns. Grote's comparison (in reference to the early myths and legends) of the Greeks to *clever children*, has often struck us as applicable to many traits of their character and points of their history. This wanting the after-clap to a story, and insisting on having the last possible word

about it, is very much in the clever-childish vein. We do not, however, profess to account for the cause of this phenomena; our purpose is only to call the attention of the reader to its existence, and its contrast to the manner in which the *unity of action* is preserved in its completeness, without the addition of supplementary matter, by the writers of the modern or romantic school. Here the English drama appears to have attained the *juste milieu*, but the Modern French Romancists have run into the other extreme, and for fear of weakening the catastrophe by subsequent detail, have frequently cut it too short, and left the action incomplete. The effect of these mutilated catastrophes is very startling at first, but they pall on repetition, and the trick of them becomes unpleasantly manifest. For examples of our meaning, we refer to any play of *Dumas*, and almost any play of Victor Hugo. Thus in the former's tragedy upon the story of Catharine of Cleves (we can never remember the names of *Dumas's* tragedies, as they never have the slightest connexion with the subject), the death of St. Megrin does not fully complete the action; we have a desire to know the Duchess' fate; and in Lord Leveson Gower's adaptation of this play to the English stage, she poisons herself immediately after her lover's assassination. This is a case in point, as showing the difference between English and French conceptions on the subject.

A familiar illustration of the difference between the Classic and Romantic methods of winding up the action of a play in the catastrophe, is afforded by the drama of *Lucrezia Borgia*, as originally written for the stage, as adapted to opera, and as usually sung in opera. In Victor Hugo's play, Gennaro, after discovering that himself and companions have been poisoned at the banquet, *stabs Lucrezia*, who has just life left to announce their relationship before she falls at his feet. In the operatic version, he dies of the poison, and she sings a lament over him in presence of her husband and the chorus. The former termination is in the Romantic, the latter more resembles the Classic method. And it shows which way the sympathies of most moderns are, that, beautiful as the aria *era desso il figlio mio* is universally acknowledged to be, still it is generally felt to be almost an impertinence, and the opera as represented on the stage is usually, in compliance with public opinion, made to end with the death of Gennaro.

To return then from our digression: Ajax having fallen, the chorus enter to search for him; at first one division appears:

Labor, labor after labor;
Here and there,
Everywhere,
No one nowhere can inform me.
Hark, hark!
Sure I hear a heavy tread.

It is the other division of the chorus, engaged in an equally fruitless search. Tecmessa is the first to discover the body and announce the hero's melancholy end. Teucer now appears and joins in the lamentation. They are preparing to inter the corpse when Menelaus forbids them to proceed. Ajax had endeavored to destroy the army, and especially the chiefs; he had proved more hostile than any Trojan; therefore he shall now be deprived of the honors of burial. Cast out on the yellow sand he shall become the banquet of sea-birds. Teucer defies

* See our note further on, upon ἀλ(ε)λαγχετε.

Menelaus, who goes off to call his "big brother," Agamemnon. But neither to him will the archer yield. The direst threats are interchanged, when the sage Ulysses interposes. By his expostulations the royal brothers are pacified, and they suffer the funeral obsequies to proceed.

It remains for us to say a few words on the manner in which the editor has accomplished his task. One thing we do not like in the outset—his *un-Latinizing* the Greek name. In the case of the deities it may do, though even here we think the necessity on the score of accuracy much exaggerated; doubtless Minerva and Mercury, for instance, were not *originally* equivalents to Athene and Hermes, but the usage of the Augustan poets ultimately made them such. But when it comes to *Thukydides* and *Sophokles*, we must enter our protest. True, there is the authority of Mr. Grote; but even Homer nods sometimes, and Grote is a little timorous and inconsistent, wavering between *Krete* and *Crete*, and in some other names. This, however, is a small matter. The compilation of notes is usually very good. Sometimes the editor has fallen into the error (which we have also observed in his friend, Professor Felton) of mixing up together several interpretations of different value, without any attempt at deciding among them. We would refer to the note on v. 33 as a striking example of this. Dogmatism, it may be said, shows arrogance in an editor. Possibly, but on the other hand, want of discrimination is a confession of inefficiency. Sometimes, too, we think that, copious as the notes are, a bare reference to a grammar is given where an explanation at length of an idiom or peculiarity would have been desirable. Thus, on v. 27, where the cattle are described as found killed, *ἀντὶς ἐκισθράϊς*, *shepherds and all*, we have merely see *Matth. 405, obs. 3*. Now an edition of this sort ought to be a manual of the play, so that it may be read without any other book, even a lexicon; such, at least, is our opinion. Moreover, we have a striking recollection of the manner in which a knowledge of this idiom was first impressed upon ourselves by a note in Pelle's *Agamemnon*, while this very brief allusion in the book before us might easily be overlooked by a student.

V. 31. *Quære*, may not the intermingling of different tenses in Greek and Latin poets be merely a poetic licence, for the sake of the measure, as English poets use *be* for *are* and *ye* for *you* (accusative), both strictly grammatical errors, for the sake of the rhyme?

V. 49. Here we think the editor should have mentioned the other and more common meaning of *καὶ δὲ*, *well then*, as in Philoct. v. 188; *καὶ δὲ μεθίημι*, *well then I let you alone*, and numerous other places.

V. 136. Σε *πρῶτον* we would take as an *accusative absolute*. Any case may be used absolutely in Greek.

V. 352. We really cannot see what would be gained by the proposed substitution of *πομπῆν* for *πομπῶν*. Reiske's emendation, *πρῶτον* (adopted by Wunder), seems altogether preferable.

V. 659. We prefer Hermann's and Bothe's construction of *ἀλλ' ἐλαγχε*, but at the same time feel bound to admit that the editor has the majority of commentators on his side. But how he has been induced to take up Mr. Lewes's (not Lewis, as here printed, and which our students would be

apt to take up for *Taylor Lewis*) idea that the Greek chorus did not dance, we really cannot conceive. Whoever wants to see an abundant confutation of this crotchet, will find it in the *Classical Museum*, vol. iii. pp. 229, 599. It is hard to see how a man with an ear for metre can doubt that not only the chorus generally, but some of the *main personages* occasionally made their entry dancing; Bacchus, for instance, in the *Bacchæ* of Euripides, when he rushes in with

ἀπτε κεράνιον αἶθρα λαμπάδα
σὺμφλεγε σὺμφλεγε δώματα Περθίως.

Lighten the | glittering | torch of the | thunder-bolt!

Kindle up! | kindle up! | mansions of | Pen-theus!

We had marked some other notes for comment, but being more anxious to praise than criticise this very neatly and carefully got-up edition, abstain from further remark, heartily commending it to all students and scholars.

C. A. B.

MR. PARKMAN'S PONTIAC.*

THE Indian Annals of our country have received less attention than many less important portions of our history from writers on that subject. What has been written has been incidental to colonial and frontier history. The reason is readily to be found in the paucity of material for the history of savage tribes from their want of a literature, their neglect of historic research into the past, and of the preservation of contemporary historic material, and to the indifference, on the other hand, of the civilized races with whom they are brought into constant collision to matters primarily concerning their enemies. The pioneers of America found constant employment in peace in levelling the forest and subduing a virgin soil to the bearing of crops: in war in defending their houses, their families, and themselves. There was little time in either period or on either side, as there was doubtless little taste for Ethnological research.

The historian, therefore, of Indian affairs finds on approaching his subject, difficulties akin to those of the pioneer in the Indian territory. It is all at first dense forest, thick with tangled underbrush. Previous explorers have passed through in search of other subjects, leaving, in place of a well-beaten track or the high road of civilized history, slight traces which may be likened to the "blaze" of the woodman. Some Jesuit missionary may have transmitted to the parent society or published on his return home an account of his labors, dangers, and sufferings among the "sauvages." Some officer in a frontier post may have relieved the tedium of garrison life by noting down in a journal the objects and incidents which passed before his eyes. Meagre reports from commanding officers, reminiscences of octogenarians of some striking scene of infancy which has impressed the memory as with a life-enduring seal, or of the fireside tales of tomahawk and scalping-knife of their departed sires—may be added to these to compose the rude blocks of which the shapely edifice must be formed.

If the enterprise, however, have its difficulties, it has also its pleasures, akin in the

one case as in the other to those of the actual pioneer. There is all the freshness and freedom of unconventional life, of novelty in the pursuit and the result, which more than compensate for the difficulties encountered.

Mr. Parkman's subject, the conspiracy of Pontiac, does not figure largely in the general history of the country. It is overshadowed by the great event which preceded it, overwhelmed by the greater which followed; but nevertheless forms no important link between the two.

The author commences his labors by a general account of the tribes of Indians occupying the territories of the present United States a century ago. He then passes to a consideration of the course pursued towards them by the two great European powers who were striving silently for the mastery, and who in the many theatres in which they have contended have never shown their marked individuality in a more striking manner than in the wilds of North America.

A rapid sketch of the old French war follows, with vivid descriptions of the scenes of Braddock's defeat and the spirited contest of the Plains of Abraham, a battle in its conduct and its result the most chivalric and romantic ever, perhaps, fought.

Pontiac was chief of the Ojibways, a powerful tribe inhabiting what is now the State of Michigan. Allied to the French during the contest, chafed by the issue, anticipating reinforcements for the French from the great Father, Louis XIV., and foreseeing with wise intuition in the supremacy and combination of the white race the destruction of the red, he formed the daring and magnificent project of the extermination of the English from the frontier to the ocean. The plan enlisted the co-operation of all the frontier tribes. With the exception of Detroit, which sustained, with a few hundred men, a siege worthy of record for its obstinacy among those most noted of the new or the old world, the frontier posts were attacked and subdued, and the approaching tide of emigration, which, though but a ripple compared to the torrent which now pours over the mountains, was still of considerable bulk, was driven back by the merciless fire-brand and hatchet of the savage.

The politic conduct of Sir William Johnson, one of the most marked men in our colonial annals, towards the Six Nations, who were then undisputed masters of Western New York, saved the frontiers of the civilized portion of our State, which did not then extend far beyond the valley of the Mohawk, from desolation. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia the desolation was complete, the inhabitants of the frontier towns flying en masse to those nearer the sea board. Pennsylvania, from the Quaker element in her legislature, which was disposed to look with favor on the Indians from the old friendly associations of William Penn, and a natural pride in his pacific policy, was slowly roused to a sense of the crisis, and the necessity of drawing the sword. This entailed upon her a contest which was equivalent to a civil war—the inroad of the "Paxton Men" of the frontier, smarting under Indian injury on the pacific precincts of Philadelphia.

The other colonies were more prompt, and the incursions of the Indians were speedily repelled. The forts were retaken, the foe retired from sturdily-defended Detroit, and the contest gradually subsided with the issue

* History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, and the War of the North American Indian Tribes against the English Colonies after the Conquest of Canada. By Francis Parkman, Jr. Boston: Little & Brown.

which must always attend the struggle of the savage with the civilized race. Pontiac, the hero of the contest, and one of the greatest men the aboriginal race of America has produced, died ingloriously years after the strife by the assassin hand of a fellow red man, hired to the deed by a barrel of whiskey.

We have but sketched out an outline of this book, which, from its merits of style and subject, must find its place in the front rank of American Histories. It is from beginning to end a clear, connected, flowing narrative, dignified and yet picturesque. Mr. Parkman has studied the race, which he treats in wigwam and on prairie, as well as in books and manuscript. His descriptions are among the most agreeable portions of his work, and in the noble forests of the Alleghanies, and the majestic scenery of the St. Lawrence, and the Lakes, he has an ample field for word painting. The obligations of the public to him for a good book are enhanced by the fact which every reader, gratified by the liberal and enlightened enjoyment it affords, will regret that the author was deprived of the use of his eyesight by illness during the period of its composition.

HILDRETH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.*

If we were to undertake a definition of Mr. Hildreth's work, which should be at the same time critical and complimentary, we should pronounce it a newspaper history; by which we would convey the idea that the author, writing so near the times of which it treats, has had the advantage of minute contemporary records, and that he has given us the course of events in closer detail than was possible to the earlier race of historical writers. That this is so, can be readily inferred from the circumstance that there are more than six hundred topics indicated in the table of contents. This range and variety is in accordance with Mr. Hildreth's original design, which was announced, to give a complete and detailed account of the United States in their social, political, intellectual, and economical aspects throughout the period of the career of the first generation succeeding the adoption of the Federal Constitution. If criticism attempted to follow the author through all the particulars and discussions of so comprehensive a range of topics, it would enlarge even beyond the History, and become itself a subject for further examination. We can, therefore, allow ourselves only to present the general lines in the course marked out in this second volume. Opening with an impending quarrel with France, ripening by degrees into a sort of war, we have a minute account of the motives and feelings of all the principal actors on that memorable occasion, as developed in their private correspondence. Then follows a complete narrative of the refusal to receive Pinckney; of the joint mission of Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry; of the strange behavior of Talleyrand and the French Directory; of the occasion and passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and the proceedings under them; of the State Rights and Nullification resolutions, brought forward in consequence by Jefferson's agency; of the breach in the Federal party; the presidential canvas, and the peace with France; of the final transfer of the helm of

state, after a desperate effort on the part of the Federalists to elect Burr, into Jefferson's hands; of his schemes of republican simplicity, retrenchment, and reform; the purchase of Louisiana, and the consequent embroilment with Spain; Hamilton's collisions with Monroe, and finally with Burr, by whose hand he fell; Burr's famous conspiracy; the divisions and quarrels in the Democratic party, both in Congress and the States; renewed difficulties with England, and the rejection of the treaty negotiated by Monroe; Bonaparte's continental system, and the impending ruin of American commerce: the volume ending with the meeting of the embargo Congress.

Although we have no doubt that the author resolved with himself to keep clear of all partisan bias and special views, we cannot avoid discovering the way of his "inclining," and the political school to which he belongs. At the same time he has furnished us with so ample a body of facts, that we cannot complain of the want of material upon which to base a judgment for ourselves. The work is the only one accessible to us, in which the whole path of events is laid out before us in a condensed and convenient form. As a reference, therefore, it is of decided importance and value. The style is simple and unadorned, and confines itself to statement in its least rhetorical aspects. The imagination is left free to select, grasp, and embellish for itself. In a word, we have indicated the source of Mr. Hildreth's materials. The staple of his volume is drawn from original documents, published collections of letters—pamphlets of every class, scattered far and wide, and the all-embracing newspaper file. It claims justly to be now drawn together for the first time, and presented in the compactness of a book. The ground occupied by this present second volume—exhibiting the first trials of the new Constitution of the Union—is of special interest at this time, when that Constitution has become again, after the lapse of fifty years, a subject of constant and anxious consideration. We can here find on what foundations that great instrument is laid, and how carefully it was anchored, in every part, to meet the strain of agitation and assault. It will appear not to have been put together by children, nor can children take it apart. What the giants thought of it—so shortly after its creation—and how it answered the purposes of its contrivers, in its early history—we refer to Mr. Hildreth's pregnant volume II. of this his second series to answer.

RULE AND MISRULE OF THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA.*

THE object of this work is to lay before the world the origin, history, and developments of the great American experiment of Republican Institutions. We do not expect from the author an entirely free and unprejudiced statement of the case: nor, from his known predilections, one which is likely to determine it in favor of the general principles of a democratic government. The book is in part a special plea: a case made up, to show that the whole undertaking, as far as our cisatlantic states are concerned, is a speciality and an exception to the general course of human experience and event. Preparing the way, in preliminary chapters of historical statement, he gives us at the close of his volume a summing up, which shows clearly

enough on which side the author is retained. He does not discover the vitality of Free Institutions inherent in any principle; proof against trial, climate, character, and circumstance; but altogether in the felicity of special facts, coexistent with our organization and career. Not in the free spirit of man, resolved in one country at least to vindicate itself and stand up in naked independence, confident of an absolute right and inevitable destiny for self-government; but in—the accidents of a vast territory; a people of one common origin and language; in the absence of pre-existing monarchical institutions, and powerful neighbors and a poor population. These facts and the judgments founded on them are presented in every light which offers to the writer's ingenuity, to test them as final and conclusive. They will not be readily admitted in all their breadth by American readers—and even if acknowledged to be justly stated, it may be answered that the very combination of so many felicitous accidents furnishes the first opportunity to try the Republican experiment fully and fairly—which, we might claim, would engender under favorable circumstances, a free spirit that should set at nought all of Judge Haliburton's carefully-prepared inductions and theories.

SWALLOW BARN.*

SWALLOW BARN is such another reproduction of the life of Old Virginia as Bracebridge Hall is of the cheerful Old England. Both we fear are pictures of fading and half forgotten existences; but they will remain happy types of the minds of their respective authors, genial, graceful views of human nature and social life, ideals which, even in the most troublous times, will be always more or less realized—for the heart will always answer to scenes of quiet and friendship, traits of domestic happiness, and carefully nurtured home humors. Mr. Kennedy drew such a picture of life some twenty years ago in his Swallow Barn. He intimates to us now in the preface to the new edition of the work, that all this romance of the Old Dominion is becoming traditional. It is doubtless so, and much to be regretted is the fact of the changes coming over our old national manners of the era of the Revolution; but we have the guarantee in the favorable reception of works of this class that the spirit is not extinct. Sure we are that what was amiable and happy in those old times will be reproduced again in new and stranger forms, perhaps, but in the ancient vitality.

The early manners of the American people, the exhibition of the sudden effects of the liberty of the new world upon the culture of the old, the mixture of refinement and simplicity, the drawing-room planted in the forest, the courtier turned planter, the pampered Puritan worshipping in his own way, with the consequent train of family usages and the thousand interminglings of Europe with the virgin soil of the new country—these in their better development afford some of the finest topics for our romance-writers, where his privileges blend with the sober duties of the historian. We have one such picture of primitive manners—people call them primitive; but there was a world of antecedent culture for their growth—in Mrs. Grant's "Memoirs of an American Lady," of the Dutch colonists of the Hudson. Mr.

* History of the United States. By Richard Hildreth. Vol. V of Second Series, Vol. II. Harper & Brothers.

* Rule and Misrule of the English in America. By the Author of "Sam Slick," &c. Harper & Brothers.

* Swallow Barn; or, a Sojourn in the Old Dominion. By J. F. Kennedy. Revised edition. With twenty illustrations by Strother. Putnam.

Judd has given us some strong, vigorous touches of New England life in his *Margaret*. Hawthorne has presented many traits less literally—veiled by his sombre fancy—of a later era with far different circumstances: Mrs. Kirkland's *New Home* is a faithful version.

Mr. Kennedy's book is and will remain a favorite picture of the South. Its very languor is characteristic of the topic. You have no keen sentences or closely-packed energetic writing, but a leisurely induction of incident and anecdote. There is time enough before us all: "old Virginia never tires;" and of a long summer afternoon or winter's fireside, Swallow Barn may be safely entertained as among the most cheerful of companions. Its sketches are commonly of the Irvingesque type, amiable in temper, but not without an occasional touch of humorous satire to relieve them from the insipidity of dull eulogy. In pleasant proof of this read the following hit at Virginia eloquence. Frank Meriwether, one of the *dramatis personæ*, the pegs upon which the author hangs his essays, is thus introduced near the commencement:—

SPLATTERTHWAITE DUBBS.

"I observe, moreover, that he has a constitutional fondness for paradoxes, and does not scruple to adopt and republish any apothegm that is calculated to startle one by its novelty. He has a correspondence with several old friends, who were with him at college, and who have now risen into an extensive political notoriety in the state: these gentlemen furnish him with many new currents of thought, along which he glides with a happy velocity. He is essentially meditative in his character, and somewhat given to declamation; and these traits have communicated a certain measured and deliberate gesticulation to his discourse. I have frequently seen him after dinner stride backwards and forwards across the room for some moments, wrapped in thought, and then fling himself upon the sofa, and come out with some weighty doubt, expressed with a solemn emphasis. In this form he lately began a conversation, or rather a speech, that for a moment quite disconcerted me. 'After all,' said he, as if he had been talking to me before, although these were the first words he uttered—then making a parenthesis, so as to qualify what he was going to say—'I don't deny that the steamboat is destined to produce valuable results—but after all, I much question (and here he bit his upper lip, and paused an instant)—if we are not better without it. I declare, I think it strikes deeper at the supremacy of the states than most persons are willing to allow. This annihilation of space, sir, is not to be desired. Our protection against the evils of consolidation consists in the very obstacles to our intercourse. Splatterthwaite Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—Frank is famous for quoting the opinions of his contemporaries. This Splatterthwaite, I take it, was some old college chum who had got into the legislature, and I dare say made pungent speeches), Dubbs of Dinwiddie made a good remark—That the home material of Virginia was never so good as when her roads were at their worst.' And so Frank went on with quite a harangue, to which none of the company replied one word, for fear we might get into a dispute. Everybody seems to understand the advantage of silence when Meriwether is inclined to be expatiatory."

The transmigrations and decadence of one of this orator's expressions give the history of more than one worn-out metaphor, which, starting from some great orator, is ignominiously bandied about by vulgar declaimers:

DECLINE AND FALL OF METAPHOR.

"Meriwether had given several indications,

immediately after breakfast, of a design to pour out upon us the gathered ruminations of the last twenty-four hours, but we had evaded the storm with some caution, when the arrival of two or three neighbors—plain, homespun farmers—who had ridden to Swallow Barn to execute some papers before Frank as a magistrate, furnished him with an occasion that was not to be lost. After despatching their business, he detained them, ostensibly to inquire about their crops, and other matters of their vocation; but, in reality, to give them that very flood of politics which we had escaped. We, of course, listened without concern, since we were assured of an auditory that would not flinch. In the course of this disquisition, he made use of a figure of speech which savored of some previous study, or, at least, was highly in the oratorical vein. 'Mark me, gentlemen,' said he, contracting his brow over his fine thoughtful eye, and pointing the forefinger of his left hand directly at the face of the person he addressed, 'Mark me, gentlemen—you and I may not live to see it, but our children will see it, and wail over it—the sovereignty of this Union will be as the rod of Aaron; it will turn into a serpent, and swallow up all that struggle with it.' Mr. Chub was present at this solemn denunciation, and was very much affected by it. He rubbed his hands with some briskness, and uttered his applause in a short but vehement panegyric, in which were heard only the detached words—'Mr. Burke—Cicero.'

"The next day Ned and myself were walking by the school-house, and were hailed by Rip, from one of the windows, who, in a sly under tone, as he beckoned us to come close to him, told us 'if we wanted to hear a regular preach, to stand fast.' We could look into the schoolroom unobserved, and there was our patriotic pedagogue haranguing the boys with a violence of action that drove an additional supply of blood into his face. It was apparent that the old gentleman had got much beyond the depth of his hearers, and was pouring out his rhetoric more from oratorical vanity than from any hope of enlightening his audience. At the most animated part of his strain, he brought himself, by a kind of climax, to the identical sentiment uttered by Meriwether the day before. He warned his young hearers—the oldest of them was not above fourteen—to keep a lynx-eyed gaze upon that serpent-like ambition which would convert the government at Washington into Aaron's rod, to swallow up the independence of their native state."

"This conceit immediately ran through all the lower circles at Swallow Barn. Mr. Tongue, the overseer, repeated it at the blacksmith's shop, in the presence of the blacksmith and Mr. Absalom Bulrush, a spare, agreeable and feverish husbandman who occupies a muddy slip of marsh land on one of the river bottoms, which is now under mortgage to Meriwether; and from these it has spread far and wide, though a good deal diluted, until in its circuit it has reached our veteran groom Carey, who considers the sentiment as importing something of an awful nature. With the smallest encouragement, Carey will put on a tragi-comic face, shake his head very slowly, turn up his eyeballs, and open out his broad, scaly hands, while he repeats with labored voice, 'Look out, Master Ned! Aaron's rod a black snake in Old Virginny!' Upon which, as we fall into a roar of laughter, Carey stares with astonishment at our irreverence. But having been set to acting this scene for us once or twice, he now suspects us of some joke, and asks 'if there isn't a copper for an old negro,' which if he succeeds in getting he runs off, telling us 'he is too 'cute to make a fool of himself.'"

Of the illustrations we can say they are additions to the work, on a favorite theory of our own that any pictures help the imagination.

THE SCALP HUNTERS.*

DISTINGUISHED by an exaggeration of incident, an occasional dash at the ultra-romantic, and a head-over-heeled jerking style that out-herods even that of Dumas and Sue, and hurries the reader as it were over a course paved with cobble-stones—Pegasus having fairly taken the bit in his teeth—Capt. Reed's book nevertheless is one of much merit, and the very antipodes of the tame and commonplace.

With a dashing pen, imagination sufficient for one volume at least of the *Arabian Nights*, a score of wild tales, picked up at the camp fires of a spy company, a careful study of Ruxton, and a peep into Monsieur Violet's *American Munchausen*, the author has founded a novel so startling that, could any comparison be drawn between overstrained sentiment and the slashing of scenes, we might almost be tempted into the apparent absurdity of describing it as the "*Jane Eyre*" of the Blackwood school of romance.

It is no inconsiderable point in favor of the book, that those who have really been over the country and among the people here described, will read the volume with greater pleasure, and have greater faith in the approximation of the scenes to the possible and probable, than will those who are mere fireside travellers.

It would be unjust to dismiss the book without transposing one of the author's vivid pictures; whether truthful or not, there is both force and skillful handling in his description of the

PRAIRIE MIRAGE.

"As if by enchantment, the cold snowy surface all at once disappeared. Green fields lay before us, and tall trees sprang up covered with a thick and verdant frondage!"

"'Cottonwoods!' cried a hunter, as his eye rested on these still distant groves."

"'Tall saplins at that—Wagh!' ejaculated another."

"'Water thar, fellers, I reckon,' remarked a third."

"'Yes siree! yer don't see such sprouts as them growing out o' a dry peraira. Look! hilloa!'"

"'By Golliess, yonder's a house!'"

"'A house? one—two—three—a house? thar's a whole town, if thar's a single shanty. Gee! Jim, look yonder. Wagh!'"

"I was riding in front with Seguin—the rest of the band strung out behind us. I had been for some time gazing upon the ground in a sort of abstraction—looking at the snow-white efflorescence, and listening to the crunching of my horse's hoofs through its icy incrustation. These exclamatory phrases caused me to raise my eyes. The sight that met them was one that made me reign up with a sudden jerk. Seguin had done the same, and I saw that the whole band had halted with a similar impulse!"

"We had just cleared one of the buttes, that had hitherto obstructed our view of the great gap. This was now directly in front of us; and along its base on the southern side, rose the walls and battlements of a city—a vast city, judging from its distance, and the colossal appearance of its architecture! We could trace the columns of temples, and doors, and gates, and windows, and balconies, and parapets, and spires! There were many towers rising high over the roofs; and in the middle was a temple-like structure, with its massive dome towering far above all the others!"

"I looked upon this sudden apparition with a

* *The Scalp Hunters of Mexico*, by Capt. Mayne Reed: Phila., Lippincott, Grambo, and Co.

feeling of incredulity. It was a dream, an imagination, a *mirage*! Ha! it was the *mirage*!

"But no! The mirage could not effect such a complete picture. There were the roofs, and chimneys, and walls, and windows! There were the parapets of fortified houses, with their regular notches and embrasures! It was a reality. It *was* a city!"

"Was it the Cibolo of the Spanish Padre? Was it that city of golden gates and burnished towers? Was the story of the wandering priest after all true? Who had proved it a fable? Who had ever penetrated this region, the very country in which the ecclesiastic represented the golden city of Cibolo to exist?"

"I saw that Seguin was puzzled—dismayed—as well as myself! He knew nothing of this land! He had never witnessed a mirage like that!"

"For some time we sat in our saddles, influenced by strange emotions. Shall we go forward? Yes! We must reach water. We are dying of thirst; and impelled by this we spur onward."

"We had ridden only a few paces fruther, when the hunters uttered a sudden and simultaneous cry! A new object—an object of terror—was before us! Along the mountain foot appeared a string of dark forms. *They were mounted men!*"

"We dragged our horses to their haunches—our whole line halting as one man."

"'Injuns!' was the exclamation of several."

"'Indians they must be,' muttered Seguin. 'There are no other here—Indians! No! There never were such as them. See! they are not men! Look! their huge horses—their long guns—they are giants! By heaven!' continued he, after a moment's pause, 'they are bodiless. *They are phantoms!*'"

"There were exclamations of terror from the hunters behind."

"Were these the inhabitants of the city? There was a striking proportion in the colossal size of the horses and the horsemen!"

"For a moment I was awe-struck, like the rest. Only a moment. A sudden memory flashed upon me. I thought of the Hartz mountains and their demons. I knew that the phenomena before us could be no other—an optical delusion—a creation of the *mirage*."

"I raised my hand above my head. The foremost of the giants imitated the motion!"

"I put spurs to my horse and galloped forward. So did he, as if to meet me; after a few springs I had passed the refracting angle; and, like a thought, the shadowy giant vanished into air!"

"The men had ridden forward after me; and, having also passed the angle of refraction, saw no more of the phantom host."

"The city, too, had disappeared; but we could trace the outlines of many a singular formation in the trap-rock strata that traversed the edge of the valley."

"The tall groves were no longer to be seen; but a low belt of green willows—real willows—could be distinguished along the foot of the mountain, within the gap. Under their foliage there was something that sparkled in the sun like sheets of silver. *It was water!* It was a branch of the Prieto!"

"Our horses neighed at the sight; and shortly after we had alighted upon its banks, and were kneeling before the sweet spirit of the stream."

Being a long way from home, and breaking ground far removed from the line of fire of the sharpshooters of the British press, Capt. Reed has evidently improved the occasion to astonish the natives.

Whether he will succeed in his laudable purpose is a matter of uncertainty; for since the invasion of the Crystal Palace by the "America," Commodore Stevens, John

Bull has ceased to be astonished at anything, having had his energies rather overtasked in that line.

HOMŒOPATHY.*

THE writers on Homœopathy do not seem to carry out their small-dose principle in their literature. This is a big book, bigger than a medicine chest (homœopathic), intended as a substitute for the doctor in cases of emergency. It is long, discursive, and tedious. There is so much said, and to such little purpose, the symptoms, causes, and treatment of the various diseases are described with so much complicated prolixity and detail, that it is quite impossible to get any direct or intelligible practical idea out of the book. And as for making use of its advice in sudden attacks of illness, one of the two evils, death or the homœopathic doctor, must arrive long before that advice can possibly be understood.

Most people who have toothache know very well what it is, and wish to get rid of it by the most summary process. A sufferer turns to Toothache (Page 179) which, he is informed, is called by that jaw-breaking synonyme, *Odontalgia*. What he seeks, however, is not a synonyme, and certainly not a jawbreaker, but a cure for the toothache; he looks for it and finds thirty remedies for *Odontalgia* (toothache) laid down in alphabetical succession, from *Aconite* to *Staphysag.* There are *Nux Vom.*, *Pulsat.*, *Rhus.*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Bryon.*, *Hepar.*, *Sulph.*, *Arsenic.*, and twenty other equally classical and erudite remedies, all excellent for the toothache. A gleam of hope shines upon the sufferer in spite of his pain and the bewildering crowd of remedies—but, alas! he is told, *Touch not, taste not* until, with the usual cool deliberation and patience of a man with the toothache, he has investigated and made up his mind about the twenty-five *General Indications*. These general indications are as to whether the toothache is of a *rheumatic*, *congestive*, or *nervous* nature; whether it has been caused by *tobacco*, *coffee*, or a *chill*, or by *damp and cold air*, or whether the pain *shoots up to the eyes*, or the *ears*, or the *head*, or whether the *face* is swelled, or the *gums*, or the *submaxillary glands*; or whether thirteen other equally clear *indications* exist!

The sufferer turns the page with the remote expectation—for while there is life there is hope—of finding some relief to his bewildered mind and his excruciating toothache, some approximation to the settlement of the question between *Rhus.*, *Nux Vom.*, *Bellad.*, *Antim.*, *Crud.*, *Calcarea*, and ominous, foreboding *Arsenic.* The page is turned and the sufferer, in the torments of toothache, meets with—fifty-two *Conditions*, which are to be disposed of before the *Odontalgia*. These fifty-two preliminaries, in addition to the twenty-five *General Indications*, to be settled before there is any truce with the enemy—the toothache—are, as to whether the *Odontalgia* is aggravated or relieved by *cold air*, *cold washing*, in a *room*, by *smoking*, by *drinking coffee*, in the *forenoon*, in the *afternoon*, in the *evening*, by *recreation*, by *reading*, when *sitting*, when *lying*, before *midnight*, after *midnight*, when *thinking*, by *cold things*,

and thirty-six other *Conditions*, all to be experimentally tested!

Long before the mind of the sufferer in the torments of toothache has come to any conclusion in regard to the twenty-five *General Indications*, the fifty-two *Conditions*, and the thirty *Remedies*, his toothache will have become what the author calls *habitual*, in which condition the patient is recommended by the book "to consult a Homœopathic physician, who will be able to eradicate this complaint." Leaving the sufferer in the agonies of his disease, with his mind bewildered by *Rhus.*, *Nux Vom.*, *Staphysag.*, but with a probable leaning towards *Arsenic.*, as the most likely of all the thirty remedies to put an end to his sufferings, and, leaving him to the tender mercies of his Homœopathic doctor, we write his epitaph in anticipation, *Requiescat!*

THE LAW OF REAL ESTATE.*

THE laws governing the purchase and sale of real estate, and the various ways in which title to land may be acquired, lost, and transmitted, are indeed a great deep. All other kinds of obligation sink into insignificance and simplicity compared with the complicated, protracted, and bitter controversies which spring from conflicting claims by different parties to the same "lot, piece, or parcel of land." It is easy to buy a farm or a town lot, a meadow for pasturage in the country, or an acre or two for a suburban cottage. It is easy to deed away or devise by will whole tracts and territories of Western prairie, but to get or give an indisputable title to any of these, free from flaws and imperfections, and proof against the most sinister legal and judicial scrutiny, is a much more difficult matter. The covenant of quiet enjoyment in his deed, which the purchaser of a snug property relies upon as security against all disturbance, very often turns out to be a most deceitful and fallacious promise, and no preventive of a most unquiet dispossession. Few men have ever owned many roods of land in town or country without learning the nature of Ejectment suits, and the other legal ills that real estate is heir to.

This is not the fault of the laws or the lawyers. The earth is not large enough, at least that portion of it which it is desirable for people to possess, for all men to own it in common or enjoy it equally; and inasmuch as it is too large to be reduced into actual physical possession, except in small spots at a time, the precise point at which one man's ownership over any particular part of it stops, and another man's begins, after it has passed through generations of owners, and been subjected to every species of process to convert it into money which the ingenuity of man could devise, is no easy matter. The laws keep pace with the necessities of men, and the complexities and difficulties of the Real Estate Law are the offspring of those necessities. They would soon arise even in the most enlightened and equitable societies after a few generations had bought, sold, mortgaged, leased, devised, and portioned the lands they lived on. Those very complexities are inevitable parts of a great system, founded on the experience of ages and full of their wisdom.

* A Compendium of the Law and Practice of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate. By J. Henry Dart, of Lincoln's Inn. With Notes and Preface by Thomas W. Waterman, Counsellor at Law: Banks, Gould & Co., 1851.

* Homœopathic Domestic Physician. By J. H. Pulte, M. D.: Cincinnati, 1851.

This elaborate work of Mr. Dart, an English barrister, on the Law of Real Estate, is one of the most practical and valuable issues from the press of Gould, Banks & Co. of the present season. It has been edited by Mr. Waterman with great care and labor; and his notes of American cases and authorities are full, and, we should think, complete. The main work treats of the various branches of Real Estate Law, the rights of vendors and purchasers, the preparation of Abstracts of Title, conveyances, remedies at law and in equity for breaches of contracts for the sale of Real Estate, specific performances, and sales by the Court of Chancery. Each of these heads embraces a wide field of inquiry and discussion, and of judicial decision, both in the English and the American Courts.

This work will commend itself particularly to members of the Bar in this city who devote themselves to conveyancing and kindred business. This department of the legal profession becomes gradually more and more a distinct one, separated from that class into whose hands the management of contested suits is more apt to fall. This is necessarily the case in a great city, and amongst a population where property of every description changes hands with rapidity and constantly. Real Estate lawyers will find Mr. Dart's treatise a very excellent guide and assistant in their responsible labors. His suggestions are eminently practical and clear, and his work covers an immense ground without being simply elementary or discursive, or trespassing upon the province of works of Equity Jurisprudence, involving title to real estate and the incidents connected therewith.

MOTHERWELL'S POSTHUMOUS POEMS.*

MOTHERWELL'S poems, the collection printed in his life-time, was one of the earliest of the series of choice volumes of poetry which have brought fame and profit to that trio, of pleasant book-suggestiveness, Ticknor, Reed & Fields. Few of its successors will maintain a place beside it for those true elements of poesy, simplicity, and earnestness, fire, and pathos. It is an example of what may be effected by one, not of the highest order of genius, who knows his tether, and if he attempts to go beyond it has the wisdom to burn, not print the inchoate epic. It is facility and enthusiasm, wisely tempered by discretion. He has written little, but his fame is the choicer for it. He will be remembered with the men of small tomes, especially with those of the Elizabethan period, Suckling, Raleigh, Herrick, and their predecessors the ballad makers, men whom he loved, as he proves by his frequent professed imitations of their effusions—some of them of rare beauty.

This posthumous volume has the same characteristics as that which preceded it. It will not increase the poet's fame, but it will establish it still more firmly in the hearts of the lovers of poesy. The following stanzas are as fine as anything he ever wrote; and often as the noble theme has been sung, never has it been with more manliness and tenderness. It has the smack which we have alluded to in the author's other productions, of an admiration of the Elizabethan poets, without being an imitation of any one poem or author:

* Posthumous Poems of William Motherwell, now first Collected. Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

TRUE WOMAN.

No quaint conceit of speech,
No golden, minted phrase—
Dame Nature needs to teach,
To echo Woman's praise;
Pure love and truth unite
To do thee, Woman, right!

She is the faithful mirror
Of thoughts that brightest be—
Of feelings without error,
Of matchless constancy;
When art essays to render
More glorious Heaven's bow—
To paint the virgin splendor
Of fresh-fallen mountain snow—
New fancies will I find,
To laud true Woman's mind.

No words can lovelier make
Virtue's all-lovely name:
No change can ever shake
A woman's virtuous fame:
The moon is forth anew,
Though envious clouds endeavor
To screen her from our view—
More beautiful than ever—
So, through detraction's haze,
True woman shines alwaies.

The many-tinted rose,
Of gardens is the queen;
The perfumed violet knows
No peer where she is seen.
The flower of woman-kind
Is aye a gentle mind.

PRE-RAPHAELITISM.*

THE Pre-Raphaelites are a class of young artists who have exhibited for the last year or two on the walls of the Royal Academy paintings of religious subjects which have been most severely criticised and mercilessly ridiculed. Mr. Ruskin came to the defence in the columns of *The Times*, and has followed up his advocacy in the pamphlet before us—which owes its republication more to the author than the subject, one little known here, as none of the productions treated of have to our knowledge been brought to this country.

These painters delight in a minute and somewhat rigid reproduction of Nature, and a disregard of the technicalities of the drawing-master, calling themselves Pre-Raphaelites, because they wish to go back to the simple delineations of the painters anterior to the era of that great artist.

It is their earnestness, faithful work, and promise of future excellence that enlist Mr. Ruskin's advocacy. His pamphlet has, however, little specially devoted to its title, having, as usual with the author, much eulogy of J. M. W. Turner and of other artists, whom he regards as working in the same faithful manner and with the same high ends. The preliminary remarks in reference to the choice of a calling, and that a man must not only be diligent, but happy in his work, are excellent. As he concisely expresses the idea: "It is written 'in the sweat of thy brow,' but it was never written, 'in the breaking of thy heart' thou shalt eat bread."

Episodes of Insect Life. By Acheta Domestica. Third Series: Illustrated. J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall, New York.—We meet in this dainty volume our insect friends for the third and last time, to have a little more chat, and bid them good bye. They are on the wing again with their ancient companion, the fair *Acheta*; but now there is something of the autumn melancholy in their fading voices and

* Pre-Raphaelitism. By the Author of *Modern Painters*. John Wiley.

the retiring rustle of their wings. Welcome and farewell, ye little creatures of the field and wood: happy in a historian, happy in printer, happy in publisher; and were this a long summer day, or a winter evening dark and ruddy, with the flickery twilight of an old country hearth, we should be emboldened to dwell on those anecdotes, adventures, and fancies regarding your gentle selves—and to add, happy, oh ye petty ministers of the air, in this your critic!

The Geological Observer. By Sir Henry T. De la Beche. Phila.: Blanchard & Lea. Reprint.—This book is modestly named, if observation is taken in its popular sense, and justly if in its higher sense, that philosophical observation which studies, compares, and combines facts with a view to general truths. The observation is thorough and comprehensive, embracing the wide extent of the present knowledge of geology with a minute investigation of its details. The crust of the earth, which is the especial field of investigation of the geologist, is now undergoing changes which resemble those which date far back in the unmeasurable past. The study of geology should obviously commence with the present and thence penetrate into the past, for in the former we see the cause in action producing the effect, while in the latter there is only the effect, and the cause is to be inferred. If a resemblance can be proved between the effects, we are justified in assuming a similarity between the causes. The author, fully aware how much the history of the past is to be learned from the observations of the present, has investigated thoroughly the changes that the crust of the globe is now undergoing. Accordingly the present work treats fully of the effects of water and the atmosphere upon the decomposition of rocks, the action of the sea on coasts, the sediments and chemical deposits of seas, the preservation of organic remains amid mineral accumulations, the formation of coral reefs and islands, the action of volcanoes and earthquakes, the nature of glaciers, and of other phenomena which ever-changing Nature spreads out in varied beauty and interest before the eye of the observer, over the wide expanse of the globe. From a study of these phenomena, the causes of which are now operating, the author turns to those great memorials of the past, the primitive geological formations of the earth, and finding the records of similar phenomena, has no difficulty in investigating their nature and inferring their causes. This mode of studying the geology of the past is not only the most philosophical, but the most interesting, as it adds the charm of the beauty of Nature to the philosophy of science. The picturesque is thus connected with the scientific. The soul of living Nature thus animates the stony ribs of the dead Past.

The Ladies of the Covenant. Memoirs of Distinguished Scottish Female Characters, embracing the Period of the Covenant and the Persecution. By James Anderson. Redfield. The two great channels of popular influence in book publication at present in the United States are the lady and the religious interest. Of well written books of sound moral and domestic treatment, as the writings of Mrs. Ellis, Grace Aguilar, and others, tens of thousands are circulated among lady readers. Another class has arisen of an historical interest, of which the sex is the special subject, as Miss Strickland's *Queens of England and Scotland*, Mrs. Ellet's *Women of America*. The Rev. James Anderson has united these two topics in the *Ladies of the Covenant*; a biographical, with a general historical view of the trials and persecutions of non-conformity in Scotland in the old days of prelatical tyranny. A contest with the ruling powers, partaking of so much of the family interest, common to the Scottish politics of the period, necessarily brought out the resources and character of woman. This is abundantly exemplified in this well prepared volume of the *Ladies*

of the Covenant. Noble names figure in the list, of the Lindsay, Campbell, Douglass. Rutherford and other divines appear on this stage of private and public life. The narrative has been faithfully entered upon after original research among historical MSS, the Wodrow and others at Edinburgh; and the several statements are fortified by constant references at the foot of each page—a habit of late too much neglected in books for popular circulation.

Parker's National Series of School Readers. In Five Nos. Barnes & Co.—Mr. Parker, principal of a school at Boston and author of a practically useful book on English Composition, has in these series of progressive exercises, in volumes for which the publishers have accomplished everything desirable, shown at once taste and judgment. The first and most elementary takes up the young pupil where the primer and spelling book leave him. It is still a spelling book as well as a reader, the dissyllables and other combinations being marked by hyphens. The selections are simple, but not too simple. A second reader introduces dialogue, with topics of minor morals, natural history, fables, &c. A third, geographical subjects, and others, advancing in interest and mental requisition. Each of these is illustrated with neatly-executed woodcuts. The fourth series is an advance upon the others into the regions of classic literature, and includes some of the best works of the best authors. These are varied in selection, grave and gay, historical, narrative, the essay, poem, &c., and have a fresh and attractive look to the student. From the excellence of this part we are curious to see Mr. Parker's further development of this course of literature in his fifth volume, which has not yet reached us. There are some excellent pages on the conduct of the voice, exercises in pronunciation, &c. Mr. Parker professes to have found no royal or republican road to learning, but he has certainly very agreeably lightened the labors of the journey. He has worked in the spirit of his selection from Coleridge:

O'er wayward childhood would'st thou hold firm rule,
And sun thee in the light of happy faces—
Love, Hope, and Patience, these must be thy graces.

The Strawberry Girl; or, How to Rise in the World. By Unele Frank. Scribner.—A juvenile, one of a series by Francis C. Woodworth, favorably introduced to us by the author's assertion—"You can't find better timber from which to frame a story, or a whole series of stories, that will entertain and please everybody, than you can right around you, in the very neighborhood where you live."

Conversations and Dialogues upon Daily Occupations and Ordinary Topics, designed to Familiarize the Student with those Idiomatic Expressions which most frequently recur in French Conversation. By Gustave Chouquet. Appleton & Co.—The particular conversations of this and similar books are not of so much value as the connecting phrases, the idiomatic small talk, and links of expression of which they are the medium—of these useful but unapproachable helps to the pupil M. Chouquet's book has a fair sprinkling. It is a useful manual.

The Lord a Strong Tower; illustrated in the History of Joseph, of Daniel, and his Companions, and of Lazarus. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union.—An eloquent volume on chosen topics of unending interest. It has several excellent steel engravings.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers' Journal. Oct.—The mechanical world is kept well advised of all improvements in machinery at home and abroad through the medium of this Magazine. The excellent style of the illustrations and the reading matter reflects equal credit on those concerned in both departments.

Several interesting papers have been continued from previous numbers; among these, "Mechanics for the Million," "Professor Johnson's Experiments on Coal," and the Notes on the Government Steam Ships, by the Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy, B. F. Isherwood. We cannot sufficiently commend the easy and quiet way in which the editor of the Magazine disposes of the pretensions of Messrs. Sawyer and Gwyne, and their so-called "New Motive Power," which has made some stir in certain quarters. Readers not versed in mechanical science may, as we thus perceive, easily save very considerably more than a year's subscription by taking the advice of a really scientific man. Prof. Loomis has an article in the October number, but the mechanism of the affair, both physical and financial, had been already amply explained in the pages of the Magazine.

The *International Magazine* for October (Stringer & Townsend), contains among other abundant matter from James, Bulwer, and others, Dr. Huntington's capital Letter on International Copyright to the *Morning Chronicle*, and the concluding paper of Bristed's series on American Society from *Frazer*.

Blackwood for September. (Scott & Co.)—A capital number of foreign travel, fiction, criticism, and a clever specimen of a peculiar species of rollicking story, in which this Magazine excels. "The Congress and the Agapedome," Miss Lavinia Latchley, is a palpable hit.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The American Expedition entered Wellington's Sound on the 26th of August, 1850, where they met Capt. Perry with the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*, and were afterwards joined by Sir John Ross and Commodore Austin. On the 27th, Captain Perry discovered unmistakable evidence of Franklin's first Winter quarters—three graves with inscriptions on wooden headboards dating as late as April, 1846. Their inmates, according to these inscriptions, were of his crew—two from the *Erebus* and one from the *Terror*. There were beside fragments of torn canvas, articles of clothing, wood and cordage, undoubted evidence of a large and long encampment; but affording no indications which would serve as guides to the searchers or give assurance to hope.

On the 8th of September the Expedition forced through the ice to Barlow's Inlet, where they narrowly escaped being locked in in the ice. But they so far succeeded, and on the 11th reached Griffith's Island, the ultimate limit of their Western progress. From this they set sail on the 13th, with the intention of returning to the United States, but were locked in, near the mouth of Wellington's Channel. Here commenced those perilous adventures, anything comparable to which were never encountered and survived. By force of the northern ice-drift they were helplessly drifted to 75° 25' N. lat., and thence drifted again into Lancaster Sound, somewhat, we should say, in a south-easterly direction. The agitation of the ice elevated the "Advance" nearly seven feet by the stern and keeled her 2 feet 8 inches starboard. In this position she remained, with some slight changes, for five consecutive months, and while in it the depth of winter closed its frozen terrors around the Expedition. The polar night fell upon them, and for eighty days no ray of solar light broke upon them. The thermometer (Fahrenheit) ranged 40 degrees below zero, and sometimes sank to 46. Early in this awful night (November 5th) the Rescue was abandoned, for the purpose of

economizing the fuel, and the crews of both vessels determined to brave their fate together. They every moment expected the embracing ice would crush the vessel to atoms, and consequently stood prepared, sleeping in their clothes with knapsacks on their backs, to try chances on the ice, mid storm, and terror, and night. For this terrible trial they had made every preparation, had provision sledged, and every thing in readiness which might be useful for such a journey. They were then 90 miles from land, and so certainly did they expect that they should make this alarming trial, that on two occasions (8th December and 23d Jan.) the boats were actually lowered and the crews assembled on the ice to await the catastrophe.

During this period the scurvy became epidemic, and assumed an alarming character. Its progress defied all the usual remedies, and only three men escaped the attack. Captain De Haven was himself the greatest sufferer. The constant use of fresh water obtained from melted ice, active mental and physical exertion, and the care of Divine Providence, arrested any fatal result; and the disease yielded to a beverage composed of a sort of apple tea and lemon juice. After entering Baffin's Bay, Jan. 13, the ice became fixed, and the little expedition became stationary and fast in the midst of a vast plain of ice, ninety miles from any land. The stores, materials, and cordage were stowed away in snow-houses erected on the ice, and a sort of encampment was formed, with all the appearance, if not the solidity, of terra firma. The tables of ice varied from three to eight feet in thickness.

Nor was this situation of peril and awe without its attractions. Auroras Parhelia—(mock suns) and mock moons, of the most vivid lustre succeeded one another without intermission, and as day approached, the twilights, streaking the northern horizon, were vividly beautiful. At length the God of Day showed his golden face (18th Feb.) and was hailed with three hearty American cheers. Gradually his influence was felt, and the waxen-like color of the complexion, which the long night had superinduced, gave place to freckles and tan. The disease, too, quickly disappeared.

On the 13th of May the Rescue was re-occupied.

The disruption of the ice was sudden and appalling. In twenty minutes from its first moving the vast field, as far as the eye could reach, became one mass of moving floes, and the expedition once more drifted southward. By a continued providential assistance it passed the perils of Lancaster Sound and Baffin's Bay, and on the 10th of June emerged into open water, lat. 65° 30' N., a little south of the Arctic circle, being thus released from an imprisonment of nearly nine months, during which they helplessly drifted 1,060 miles. While in Lancaster Sound the roar of the rolling water and tumbling ice exceeded all earthly tumult, and was sometimes so loud and stunning as to render both voice and hearing useless.

Capt. De Haven's first care on his escape was to repair damages and restore the health and vigor of the crews. With that object he visited Greenland, where he refitted. After a short delay, with unabated courage and unflinching purpose he once more bore northward. On the 7th of July the expedition spoke some whalers, and on

the 8th passed the whaling fleet by the Dutch Islands, there arrested by the ice. By the 11th the Expedition reached Baffin's Island, and entered through vast masses of loose ice. Here the Prince Albert joined. They continued in company till August 3d, warping through the ice, when the Prince determined to try the southern passage. De Haven persevered in his course until the 8th, when he became completely entangled in floes and bergs. Here again the Expedition encountered perils of the most alarming kind. The floating ice broke in the bulwarks, and covered the deck in broken masses, like rocks tumbled pell mell by a mountain torrent. The more than iron endurance of the gallant ships was severely tested by the crush of the closing ice, but they rose to the pressure as if defying the elemental strife, baffled its fury, and somewhat disabled, but still without a plank yielding in any vital part, rode safely in an open road on the 19th day of August.

Here, finding the north and west already closed against them, the American Expedition set their sails and bore homeward, after having dared, and suffered, and overcome difficulties and dangers such as scarcely, if ever, beset the path of the mariner.

It is supposed the English Expedition wintered at or near Fort Martyr, and thence prosecuted their voyage westward. The American Expedition, therefore, was in a position more favorable to the search. It was in a far higher latitude, and the so-called *polyna* (open sea) could not have been far distant, but the inevitable drift into the waters of Lancaster Sound was fatal to its Spring progress, and fatal to the chances which its enterprise had won.

The officers and crew of the other vessels of the Expedition were all in good health and spirits up to the 13th September, 1850.

The Advance parted with her consort in a heavy gale off the Banks. The Advance brings several fragments from the encampment of Sir John Franklin, a pair of fine Esquimaux dogs and some articles of curiosity.

Thus ends this noble Expedition, without discovering any satisfactory index to the fate of Sir John Franklin; but at the same time without any evidence to conclude further hope. Sir John might have won the point which the Advance was balked of by the fatal drift into Lancaster Sound. If so, and it is not impossible, there is no reason to doubt the possibility of himself and crew surviving in those regions where nature has adopted the resources of life to the rigors of the climate.

The gratification of officers and crew on once more reaching their native land is in no small degree enhanced by the recollection that in no scene, no matter how trying, was their trust in and mutual love for each other interrupted; and Capt. De Haven retains the most lively recollection of the gallant, unflinching conduct of officers and crew.—*New York Tribune.*

THE LIVINGSTON FAMILY.

[From the Evening Post, Sept. 27, 1851.]

WE yesterday announced the decease of John R. Livingston, only surviving brother, we believe, of Edward Livingston, of La., once Mayor of New York, and of Chancellor Livingston, of this state. Had the deceased lived two years longer he would have been a century old. Mr. Livingston

was one of the very few of this generation who remembered the days when a monarch's sceptre ruled this land; when we imported our laws and our governors, our politics, our literature, and our apparel alike from a foreign country. He lived to see this all changed; to see the government of his native land changed from that of a colonial dependence upon a monarchy to that of an independent constitutional republic; to see her army and her navy victorious against all her enemies; her commerce vexing every sea; the harbors of all the world crowded with the fleetest ships, all of her construction; the markets of the world supplied by her with the rarest triumphs of agricultural and mechanical industry, ingenuity, and science. He also lived to behold the example of her people and her government leavening the entire system of despotism and oppression which for years has been weighing upon the energies and the happiness of the elder nations, and to find it invoked at every foreign court, and in the journals of every nation, as a warning to despots, and as the bow of promise to the oppressed. There is no century in the history of the human race, except the one which gave it a Redeemer, more loaded with important experiences, than that which had nearly terminated with the life of this venerable man.

The Livingston name is identified with the most interesting portions of the political history of this state. His brother, the chancellor, laid the foundations of one system of equitable jurisprudence; he was one of the most active and efficient agents in procuring the adoption of the federal constitution by the State of New York, and he enjoyed the imperishable honor of administering the first oath of inauguration to Gen. Washington, as President of the United States, after that Constitution went into operation.

Edward Livingston, another brother, is known throughout the world, as one of the most eminent jurists of the century. He successively occupied the positions of Mayor of New York, United States Senator, Minister to France and Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson; with all these honors clustering around his name, the code which he prepared for the State of Louisiana, and under a portion of which justice in that state has since been administered, is universally recognized as constituting his highest claim to the honor and gratitude of his countrymen.

Peter R. Livingston also, whose death we chronicled about two years since, was another brother of the deceased, and a prominent actor in the political events of his time, though less famous than either of his distinguished brothers.

The sisters of this family were scarcely less remarkable. One of them was Mrs. Montgomery, the wife of Major-General Montgomery, who fell under the walls of Quebec covered with glory. Another was Mrs. Morgan Lewis, wife of the Governor of the State, Major-General and Quarter-Master in the U. S. Army, during the revolution, and present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Another was the wife of John Armstrong, Secretary at War under Mr. Madison, when Washington was captured by the British, and the reputed author of the celebrated Newburgh Letters. The other sisters were Mrs. Tillotson, wife of Col. Tillotson, of Redhook, and Mrs. Garretson, wife of the Rev. Freeborn Garretson of Rhinebeck.

Mr. John R. Livingston had never mingled much in public life. He was formerly a prominent and successful merchant in this city, and was distinguished for the munificence with which he dispensed the hospitality of his princely residence in Broadway, now the seat of the Broadway House. About fifteen years since he retired to a delightful country seat at Redhook, immediately upon the banks of the Hudson, and about a mile below the well known residence of his brother, the Chancellor.

FINE ARTS.

MR. HEALEY'S WEBSTER AND THE SENATE CHAMBER.

MR. HEALEY's painting of "Webster replying to Hayne," which has employed the artist for several years, and been frequently mentioned by the journals of the day during that interval, is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Academy of Design. It is of a large scale, and includes no less than one hundred and thirty figures, all of them, with the exception of three or four, thrown in to suit the exigencies of the grouping-portraits. Webster in full light in the centre of the picture, is the most elaborated. The attitude is well chosen, as the orator is supposed to rest, with the full attention of the house upon him, at the well-known passage:—"Liberty and Union, now and forever—one and inseparable!" We might expect to the figure an air of conscious effort in the position, as of a much smaller man striking an attitude for the most effective display of his height. The countenance, too, marked and striking, is somewhat more elegant in expression than befits the New England Jupiter. Indeed the excellence of the picture generally is that of a tasteful rather than a forcible work. It is picturesque in grouping, the usual difficulties of the "shin" pictures, where public assemblies are introduced, being skilfully got over. There is even some variety in costume, the despair of an artist among a modern audience. Webster's blue coat and buff vest, the dress of Charles James Fox, the American Revolution, and—not least—the "blue and yellow" of the Edinburgh Review, are neat and pictorial; while a central figure, in long white hair and many-folded vest, Governor Tazewell, is as well-made-up a Virginian of the old school as Kennedy has anywhere pictured in his Swallow Barn. Calhoun, in the chair, though sketchily drawn is, as usual, a striking figure. What we think the highest merit of the picture, is the ease with which so large a body conduct themselves on canvas. It is an exceedingly gentlemanly assembly, which is a high merit in a work so far removed from inanity. We may congratulate the artist on this refined quality of the work.

There is an anachronism in the picture which detracts somewhat from its historical qualities. The heads introduced are, many of them, of persons who were not and could not have been present on the occasion. It is a portrait-gallery of the artist's choice, including Lonfellow, Goodrich, the French painter, Couture, and others—a privilege which an artist undoubtedly may exercise according to numerous precedents, not only in the Old Masters, who took care of themselves and their friends among saints and angels, but in such examples as Haydon's "Entry into Jerusalem," where Wordsworth and Hazlitt are introduced. But in this case

the introductions are so numerous, and the periods from which they are taken—almost of the same generation—so near to each other that some perplexity and confusion are like to ensue as to what authentically belongs to the particular occasion. Thus we have the slender Longfellow of fifteen years ago, and alongside of him Philip Hone, not in the full *personnel* of that period, but in the worn, meagre outline of his last years, when his fine person had been impaired by illness. For its pictorial representations it requires the gloss of the painter's commentary as to time and place of portraiture.

It is still a valuable historical picture. The personages of the Senate chamber are there *in situ*, and their portraits will, as they deserve to be, be studied in Mr. Healey's picture by posterity.

Its probable destination is said to be Faneuil Hall. Massachusetts certainly will not allow the work to remain out of Boston. The rest of the country will have an opportunity to become acquainted with this national picture when it shall have been engraved, as well as by the exhibitions in our large cities.

MUSIC.

MISS HAYES would seem to gain friends as her concerts proceed; her voice, too, improves upon further hearing, or it may be she delivers it with greater ease and certainty, and thus does herself more justice. *Casta Diva*, *The Scena* from *Der Freyschutz*, *Qui la Voce*, and the finale from *La Sonnambula*, have been the chief *merceux* sung by this lady. Her execution is good and clear, without being wonderful, but there is a frequent tendency to strain the upper part of her voice, which destroys all the artistic repose with which the rest of the song may have been given. But there is so much conscientious adherence to the composer in all that is important, that one is compelled to respect the artist with whom this feeling is so predominant. Signor Marini has assisted, and M. Boulanger, a pianist of great merit, made his first appearance on Saturday evening. His style is eminently finished and graceful. Miss Hayes's last three concerts will be given regularly during the coming week. The performance of the Messiah on Thursday was of course the most remarkable event of the last few days, and it was well attended. The choruses were given by the Harmonic Society, of whose exertions we have before spoken.

The Glee Choir; a Collection of Glee and Part Songs. By Lowell Mason and George J. Webb. Mason & Law.—Another of the popular publications for which we have been of late frequently indebted to our authors: well selected, and arranged for use by the simplest apprehension. There is also a sufficient variety to relieve the attention, and an admixture of solid music of the first class, to elevate the work above many of its cheap and trite competitors.

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delivery; and all of a character to be generally acceptable.

THE DRAMA.

THE Rights of Woman have, during the past week, been brilliantly vindicated by a group of the gentler sex, observable to the eye, at our chief places of amusement, which it would be difficult to match at any other time or place.

Beginning up the city, we find at Niblo's Garden, Madame ANNA THILLON, whose personal beauty is certainly one of the most delightful of those letters of recommendation which Addison says are to be had in a pleasing countenance. A more perfect representation of the various elements of personal attraction rarely crosses the vision of the critic: of eye, voice, complexion, and figure. These charms are "worked" to great advantage by Madame Thillon, and her presence on the stage seems so much to engage and preoccupy the attention that the plot of "the Crown Diamonds," in which she has appeared, is of little consequence. She is the crown diamond herself; and Mr. Hudson, who aids her, is also a "jewel" in his way.

A little further down we have, at the Lyceum, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, in the new adaptation, "The Actress of Padua," with a contrast to the first named as far apart as the poles, in energy, force of passion and delivery, and all the other bold and daring qualities which have given her her present position. The piece is strong in language and situation, and affords many excellent opportunities for the most striking effects.

Of Miss LAURA ADDISON, the English new-comer at the Broadway Theatre, we can safely speak in terms of earnest commendation. Her appearance and bearing indicate a foregone life of ladylike experience, which prompts and enables her to walk the stage and utter the emotions of the scene with a freedom from "stagery," very rare, and really admirable in the relief to the eye and ear. We hope to have an early opportunity to dwell on some personation of this lady's peculiarly her own, and to do justice to that merit which is justly ascribed to her by many "mouths of wisest censure."

Mrs. WARNER, at the Chambers Street Theatre, completes the quartette of female dramatic talent now before the New York public. Intelligent, and of large experience in her profession, this lady achieves her part with a certainty and completeness more than usually satisfying to the frequenters of the theatre. She understands what she undertakes, and the audience cannot depart the house ignorant of what they have seen. In these representations Mrs. Warner has found an admirable background and support in the appointments of the stage, scenery, and general equipment of the pieces.

Of Miss CATHARINE HAYES, who sustains the ascendancy of her sex with so ample skill and success in music, a critic speaks elsewhere.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN.

Messrs LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Phil., will publish during this month, "A System of Operative Surgery," comprising elementary matter and an historical record of all the works and operations executed by American surgeons, from the earliest period to the present time, at the suc-

cessful operation on many cases and their treatment, here told of, have been the originations of American genius and skill, and besides the knowledge of Europe is made available in incorporating the beautiful drawings of Messrs. Benard and Huette's work now publishing in Paris. This issue of Messrs L. G. & Co. promises to be of the highest importance.

Mr. A. HART, Philadelphia, has published Mrs. Forbes Bush's *Memoirs of the Queens of France*, in two vols., as a sort of companion work to Miss Strickland's *Queens of England*. Mr. Hart has also published a new sea novel by an officer in the U. S. Navy, to wit: "The Scourge of the Ocean," a story of the Atlantic.

"The Philosophy of Human Nature, by F. E. Brewster, in one volume, 12mo., is ready for delivery to the trade by Messrs Getz & Buck, Philadelphia.

H. W. DERBY & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have in press a new *American Speaker*, for the use of Schools and Academies, by J. C. Zacher, in 1 vol. 12mo.

Dr. Hildreth's *Sketches of the Early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio*, in 1 vol. 8vo.

The *Eclectic Dispensatory*, by Dr. Newton; Dr. Hill's *Eclectic Surgery*; and McLean's *Reports*, vol. 4.

They have just published, Gregory's "Outlines of Chemistry," for the use of students, edited by Dr. J. M. Sanders. The "Mystic Circle, and American Hand-Book of Masonry," a book of reference and a guide for officers and members of Lodges, &c., and a number of valuable Western Law Reports and Cases.

FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau st., N. Y., will publish to-day a new work by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, entitled "Woman and her Needs."

REDFIELD has just ready a volume of Sermons, by the Rev. Mr. Chapin, "Wright's Sorcery and Magic," and a new book by Caroline Cheesbro, "Dream Land by Daylight," a Panorama of Romance.

"Secret Expedition to Peru."—An abridged translation of a report made in 1735 by George and Anthony Ulloa, who visited the ancient kingdom of Peru in company with the French astronomers, Godin, Bouguer, and Condamine, has just been published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, Boston, and M. W. DODD, New York.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT have nearly ready, "Rifle Rangers," by Mayne Reid; "Glances at Europe," by Horace Greeley; "Life of Dan Marble," by Falconbridge; "Hardscrabble," by Major Richardson, and other novelties.

Mr. HENRY F. ANNERS, Philadelphia, has just issued a Series of Annuals for the Holiday Season. "The Hyacinth" (Juvenile) 18mo.; "The Gift of Friendship," 16mo.; "Remember Me," 12mo.; "Flowers of Loveliness," 8vo.; and "The Gem," 18mo. (Juvenile.) Also, T. S. Arthur's "Tales for the Family Circle," large 12mo. Mrs. Heman's "Poetical Works," one vol. 18mo., Cabinet edition, a full and very beautiful edition, and a new edition of "Bohn's Games," small 8vo.

Messrs. T. & J. W. JOHNSON, Law Publishers, Philadelphia, announce as in press by them: "English Common Law Reports," vol. 64; "English Exchequer Common Law Reports," vol. 5; "Crompton, Mason & Roscoe Reports," edited by Messrs Hare & Wallace, 2 vols. They have just published: "Law Library," for September; "English Law Reports," vol. 63; "English Exchequer Law Reports," vol. 4; "Select Equity Cases," by Parsons, vol. 2; "Leading Cases in Equity," by White; and "Tudor," edited by Hare & Wallace, vols. 2 and 3.

A new work on St. Domingo and Cuba, by Lieut. Semmes, U. S. N., whose graphic book

on Mexico was reviewed in this journal a few months since, will appear shortly from the press of Moore & Anderson, Cincinnati; they have in preparation "Aesthetics" (the Element), by Prof. J. C. Moffatt. A new illustrated work on London will speedily be published, entitled, "Memories of the Great Metropolis: or London from the Tower to the Crystal Palace." It is to be embellished by upwards of fifty engravings on wood, and is designed as a condensed manual for visitors to the British Capital, indicating all that is remarkable and renowned in that celebrated city.

FOREIGN.

CARLYLE's Life of John Sterling is positively to appear this month in London. It will be republished by Phillips & Sampson. In making this announcement the London Critic adds, "It was Sterling, who, with Professor Maurice, started the Athenaeum. He reviewed Carlyle in the *London and Westminster*, and benignantly caricatured him in one of his novels, "*The Onyx Ring*."

The London *Morning Chronicle* suggests a new Quarterly Review, on the model of the Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes*, not merely a critical journal, but the depository of original observations, sketches of travel, society, &c.

The *Leader* announces "the certainty of an abridged translation of Auguste Comte's six volumes of Positive Philosophy, appearing as soon as is compatible with the exigencies of so important an undertaking."

John Chapman, the extensive dealer in American publications, commences a *Library for the People*, with William Ware's "Sketches of European Capitals."

The *Critic* comments upon the American edition of De Quincey's Writings, and trusts that, as in the case of Macaulay (who was led to the publication of his Reviews by a similar precedent), it will be followed by an author's own collection of his fugitive papers, to which he has been often urged.

Of Dickens, says the *Illustrated News*, "nothing is said, but something will probably soon be heard. The report about Thackeray indicates a Queen Anne story, with all the notabilities, literary and political, of the day. No word yet of Mr. Macaulay's next two volumes." Colburn advertises "Alban," and Bentley will publish Melville's "Whale."

Thiers issues an eleventh volume of his *History of the Consulate and Empire*; instead of the ten volumes originally proposed, the work is to extend to fourteen.

Of Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac's *Histoire du Directoire*, the *Leader* remarks, "It is full of sarcasms and declamations against the Republican party and their great leaders; but it is sprightly, amusing, and has something of novelty in its tone: after so much wearisome laudation of everybody in the Revolution, a spirited, reckless, and dashing onslaught makes the old subject piquant."

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E. DEMMING,
Grand Master of Masons in Indiana.

GRAND LODGE OF MISS.

"RESOLVED.—That 'The Mystic Circle' (by Br. Geo. H. Gray, Sr.) be recommended by the Grand Lodge to the brethren in the State of Mississippi, as a correct and valuable Text Book of Masonic Law and Usage.

Attest,

W. P. McLEAN, G. Sec."